BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

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" 6 months.....15 00
" 12 months.....30 00
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# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1864. NO. 157.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

### Later From the North.

Petersburg, Sept. 7.—The "Herald" of the 6th says Stanton telegraphed Dix Sherman's official report.

Sherman having withdrawn from Atlanta made a break for the West Point railroad, reaching a good position on the 30th, from which he struck the Macon road. The right was commanded by Howard, near Jonesboro; the left under Schofield, near Rough and Ready, and the center under Thomas and Garrard. Howard drove the enemy from his position near Jonesboro after a hard fight. Sherman broke the railroad from Rough and Ready to Howard's left, throwing his whole army between Jonesboro and Atlanta.

He made the great attack on the enemy at Jonesboro on Thursday, the 16th corps of Gen. Jeff. Davis carrying the enemy's works splendidly, taking ten guns and 1000 prisoners. In the night the rebels retreated to Lovejoy's Station, the Federals following. Hood finding Sherman between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazine and left immediately. The 20th corps occupied the place. Sherman says his losses will not exceed 1,500, and had taken over three hundred rebel dead, 300 wounded and over 1500 well prisoners.

Slocumb, under date of the 30th, telegraphs that the rebels destroyed seven locomotives, 81 cars, loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery and a large portion of small arms in Atlanta.

The "Herald" says the rebels attacked Sheridan's men on Saturday at Bunker Hill and it is regretted they were defeated and driven five miles towards Winchester. The rebel artillery barely escaped capture.

The "Herald" says the victory at Atlanta has put down the rebellion, though a trip through the mountains of Virginia may be requisite for years to come.

There was great rejoicing in Burlington, New Jersey, Utica, Auburn, Cleavefland, Brooklyn and Burlington, Vermont, over the fall of Atlanta.

New York City is exempt from the draft.

Gold 240½.

### From Gen. Hood's Army

Richmond, Sept. 5—Gen. Hood reports officially that the enemy have withdrawn from his front and are retreating to Atlanta.

Macon, Sept. 7.—The enemy continues bringing his main force on the Macon and Western Railroad by trains from Atlanta. We drove them out of Jonesboro yesterday and retook a good many wounded prisoners. Our loss from all causes in the battles of last week are now ascertained to have been 1500.

Hardee's Army of Tenn.—The enemy have fallen back beyond Jonesboro.

The valuable public property was destroyed at Atlanta. It consisted almost wholly of ordnance stores and of these not a sufficient loss to incommode the army. The first reports were exaggerated.

### From Petersburg.

Petersburg, Sept. 7.—This morning Lane's N. C. pickets surprised by a flank movement and captured five infantry videttes on the Weldon road near Davis' house. Nothing else of interest.

## ESCAPED FROM THE YANKEES.

We find the following in the Charleston *Mercury* of the 5th:

We have already alluded to the fact that the steamship *Crescent*, with 600 of our brave and long suffering officers, had arrived at Port Royal. Since this we have had one of the "600" to land on our shores, after much privation and suffering.

Orderly Sargeon Geo. H. Ellison, Company B, 3d Alabama Volunteers, was captured in Virginia last May, while on a scout for Gen. Ewell; he was carried to Washington and put in prison, and every effort was used to convince him that he would be tried as a spy and sentenced to be shot. Under these pretexts he was urged to take Lincoln's oath of allegiance, and in this way save his life. He refused, and after several months confinement, was sent, with others, to General Foster's command for some retaliatory measures, the Yankees insisting that he was an officer and ranking him as Captain. Sergeant Ellison and two others, Captain Perkins, of Tennessee and a Captain of the 48th Ga., determined, after their arrival in Broad River, to make an attempt to escape. On the night of Aug. 30th, he in company with his two companies, with the assistance of their comrades on board the ship, let themselves into the river, one and a half miles from the Hilton Head shore. Being expert swimmers, they depended upon their "muscle" to reach the land; keeping in the shade of the steamer as far as possible, they boldly swam off; the tide was very strong and against them, and when about 300 yards away from the floating prison, Capt. Perkins showed signs of giving out, while the other expressed fears of his ability to go much farther, more than a mile of rough water was still between them and the beach.

Sergeant Ellison assisted Captain Perkins, to rest himself, so far as he was able to do so, but it was of no avail, his two comrades had undertaken more than they were able to accomplish, and with greatt regret they had to part company, the two making their way back to the steamer, while Ellison pushed out bravely for the twinkling lights on land.

After great effort he reached the island, very much exhausted, and when morning came, he made his way to some vessels and asked for work—he obtained it, and as a laborer, had leave to go about the island. He sought information about localities, and having fixed his best course to reach "Dixie," made his escape during the night of the 31st. We will not give the particulars of his journey, but it is pleasant to know, that beyond the fatigue incident to so daring an enterprise, he is quite well, and upon reaching our lines, was kindly cared for and assisted to clothing and money at Hardeville.

He reports that the Yankee gunboat fired at by Captain Noble's battery from Buckingham, on the 23th, received a 20 pounder Parrot shot through her hull, doing some damage. He met Capt. Thos. Pinckney, 4th S. C. Cavalry, among the officers on the steamer, and was introduced to him. The 600 have since been landed near Beaufort. It was understood from the positive orders read to the troops, that the draft would be enforced in General Foster's Department on 5th September, both white and black being liable to conscription. It was known on the island that recruiting Sergeants had made their way over to the main, for the purpose of running off male slaves, who were to be put in the army, to the credit of Massachusetts—the agents of that State paying the bounty, &c., &c. As much as $1000 is offered, and a liberal fee paid to the sergeant for each man mustered in.

Sergeant Ellison was on Saturday last at Pocotaligo, S. C., the headquarters of Colonel Colcock, commanding 3d Military District.

## FIRST NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY.

List of killed and wounded in 1st Reg't North Carolina Cavalry, from May 11th to August 21st 1864.

*Ground Squirrel Church, May 11th.*

Field and Staff, wounded, Col. Wm. H Cheek.
Co B, killed, Bugler W Bryan, and Private Mills Powell.
Co D, wounded, A Wright.
Co E, wounded, capt Cad J Iredell, private C J Dickerson, killed, private T H Hawkes, wounded, W Foster and J S Bullock.
Co F, wounded, private Charles M Stiller, since dead.
Co D, captured, capt J C Blair.
Recapitulation—Killed 4, wounded 6, captured 1—total 11.

*Brook Church, May 12th.*

Co A, wounded, J Ray.
Co B, killed corpl S Lassiter.
Co E, wounded, private J M Simmes and P W Green.
Co F, wounded, private J W Dry, sergt W L Barrier, since died.
Co I, killed, B B Marsady, private A H Whaley, wounded, W H Stetson.
Co K, killed, private D V Greer, wounded, W Kissland, T C Passmore and D Johnson.
Recapitulation—Killed 5, wounded 8,—total 13.

*Connor's Landing, May 25th.*

Co A, Killed, private L E Grier, wounded, sergt N Price, private H Baker.
Co D, wounded, privates James Profitt and J Marlow.
Co E, wounded, E F Cooke.
Co F, wounded, J W Misenhimer.
Co G, wounded, J Lunsford.
Co I, wounded, A Ross.
Co K, wounded, A McDowell, since died.
Recapitulation—Killed 2, wounded 8—total 10.

*Haw's Shop, May 27th.*

Co A, P Colvard, wounded.
Co D, captured, W Jones.
Co K, J Cunningham.
Recapitulation—Wounded 1, captured 2,—total 3.

*Hanover C. H., May 1st.*

Co A, wounded, A Dickson.
Co G, wounded, A Keith
Recapitulation—Wounded 2—total 2.

*Ashland, June 1st.*

Co A, killed, S Gardner, wounded, corpl J C Smith, private J Colvard, captured J Miller,
Co C, wounded, J Wilson, J H Holms, since dead.
Co E, wounded, H W Harrison.
Co F, wounded, H M Best, W A Blackwelder, since died, sgt J G Johnson.
Co G, wounded, private W L Springs.
Co H, corpl H J Sauls,
Recapitulation—Killed 3, wounded 8, total 12.

*White Oak Swamp, June 13th.*

Co D, killed W A McGalliard.
Co H, killed, J Klapp, wounded, R Jenkins, C M Hoyle.
Recapitulation—Killed 2, wounded 2, total 4.

*Petersburg, June 21st.*

Co G, killed, T Barrett.
Co I, wounded, private W Broadhust.
Killed 1; wounded 1—total 2.

*Wilson's Raid, June 21st.*

Co B, wounded, W C Bastin, R W Glover, G Powell.
Co A, wounded, Andrew Southerland, John Arnold.
Co C, wounded, Eli Temlin, Corp D K Orr.
" D killed, private E Blair; wounded T D Farthing.
Co E, wounded, Sam'l D Edwards, since dead, private Lewis M Watson.
Co F, John R Stewart killed; wounded M H Smith.
Co G, wounded D Craft.,
" H, wounded, J C McKay.
" K, wounded, Sergt J Carson, private P B Jacobs.
Captured, S H Hilton and M Cruse, Co C.
Recapitulation.—Killed 3; wounded 12 captured 2—total 17.

*4th to 21st July.*

Co D, wounded corp'l F F Hendrix, corp'l John Brown.
Co F, killed, N Blackwelder,
" I, killed, T H Williams.
Recapitulation.—Killed 2; wounded 2—tatol 4.

*White's Tavern, Aug. 16th.*

Co C, killed, Serg't D S Hutchinson and private J C Efird.
Co D, wounded, J H Garvie, private C P Abernethey and W B Lewis.
Co F, wounded, private D C Efird and C H Fisher.
Killed 2; wounded 5—total 7.

*White's Tavern, Aug. 16th.*

Co B, killed private W H Montague; wounded Lieut C M Roberts, private H C Solomon.
Co C, killed Lieut J L Morrow; wounded private Goodson.
Co D, killed private Henry Poteete; wounded, L Estis.
Co E, wounded, Lieut J H Fuller, sergt J J Bailey privates S Davis, J H Wheless and M Bobbit,
Co F, wounded Edw Misenheimer, G C Smith.
Killed 3; wounded 11—total 14

*Weldon Railroad, Aug. 21st.*

Co C, wounded, private R H Finly, C L Pitts.
Co D, killed J M Bradshaw.
Co E, killed H Speed.
Co H, killed I M Lilly, wounded sergt H J Carraway.
Co I, wounded J Smith, M Grady, W C McGowan W J Beaudhurst, captured B B Moore.
Co K, wounded J Reeves.
Co F, killed J A Lowder,
Co A, wounded, J Gilliam.
Co I, missing D Grady.
Co K, M Dowat, missing.
Killed 4; wounded 9; missing 3.
GRAND TOTAL.—Killed 32; wounded 78; captured and missing 7—total 117.

GEORGE S. DEWEY, Adjt.

### Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the state of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our Soldiers, at the following times and places if Providence permit:

Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., Tuesday, Sept 13th.
Black Creek, Wilson Co., Thursday, Sept. 15th.
Salem, Forsythe Co., Thursday, Sept. 22d.
Huntsville, Yadkin Co., Friday, Sept. 23d.
Yadkinville, Yadkin Co., Saturday, Sept. 24th.
Jonesville, Yadkin Co., Sunday, Sept. 25th.
Wilkesboro, Wilkes Co., Tuesday, Sept. 27th.
Rock Spring, Alexander Co., Sunday, Oct. 2d.
Taylorsville, Alexander Co., Tuesday, Oct. 4th.
Olin, Iredell Co., Sunday, Oct. 9th.
Statesville, Iredell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 11th.
High Point, Guilford Co., Thursday, Oct. 13th.

To all these places he has been kindly invited. On Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, Sept. 29th, he will preach at the church of any denomination to which he may be invited which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, Oct. 6th, at any church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all points of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God, who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprise. He relies upon the friends of the cause, to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.

☞ The Greensboro, Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

## TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

PROGRESS OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
August 22, 1864.

We make an earnest appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend the circulation of the PROGRESS. Hereafter as heretofore it shall be the fearless exponent of Conservative principles and the advocate of Conservative measures, and will hold Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen above everything else. We shall continue to give a cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate government, that may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but we shall at the same time insist that the States, acting through their constituted authorities, and the Confederate States government, acting through its legitimate agents, make constant, earnest, zealous efforts to close the war by negotiation upon terms honorable and satisfactory to all the people of all the States. We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and as such shall insist on a strict construction of the Constitution, a searching investigation into the official conduct of our rulers, the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which, all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure, will amount to nothing, as the neck will have to bow to receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the CIVIL AUTHORITY, and that the struggle be continued with the common enemy of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States, and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the behests of power and blindly approve and applaud all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of that patronage to which every paper of respectable circulation has ever been by common consent, entitled, and which no administration, State or national, has ever before withheld; but relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the final triumph of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and defiant, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, be the consequences to us what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the governments, State and Confederate, is given to the partisan presses, regardless of location or circulation; while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things partly for the purpose of calling attention to systematic favoritism, abuses and corruptions that exist; to show the people how all power and patronage is passing into the hands of a small privileged class; and partly by way of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of officials—a proscription which is unfair to us and insulting to them.

### ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote most of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army and throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the PROGRESS equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress, six months, - - - - - $15,00
" " three " - - - - - 8,00
" " one " - - - - - 3,00
Weekly Progress, six months, - - - - - 3,00
" " three " - - - - - 1,50

☞ To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily or ten to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 22-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

10,000 PIECES OF NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WILL BE SENT TO any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices. We have now become the

*SOLE AGENTS*

in North Carolina for Geo. Dunn & Co., of Richmond, Va., who are the largest and finest Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them from this State will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Music, Books, &c.

BRANSON & FARROR,
Sept 6-d1w Raleigh, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT, DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA, Wilmington, N. C. Aug 30, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be reponsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C WHITING, Major General.

JAMES H. HILL, Maj. and A. A. General.

Aug 2-d&w6t.

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

Secretary's Office, Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

*WOOD*

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bills not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Sep 3-d&wtd Secretary of State.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.
Sept 1-dtawtf E. E. HARRIS.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$1,50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,
Aug 11-1m* Raleigh, N. C.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY,
July 18-dtf Alpha Woolen Mills.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pliarisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $300; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,800 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 2,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. R. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Cart
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson, Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Prescherger,
Wadesboro, W. G. Bennett,
Whiteville, E Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEEMS,
July 25-dtawdwlm Goldsboro, N. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

NURSE WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstands the care of children may obtain a good home and good wages by immediate application at
Aug 27-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,
Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINETY LINES, OR LESS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day | $2 00 | One week | $10 00 |
| Two days | 4 00 | Two weeks | 16 00 |
| Three days | 6 00 | Three weeks | 24 00 |
| Four days | 12 00 | One month | 32 00 |
| Five days | 15 00 | Two months | 64 00 |

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 6-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,376 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,675 bushels of corn were gathered from 20 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer over having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed cornerib, capacity, 2,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 20 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, oradiers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorghe mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 30 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 st ingles on hand.

I will take $300,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools lumber, &c., or will sell separately.
Aug 30-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling contains (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

It necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 6-3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.
Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

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Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

### GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $8,000.

*Aids to the President*—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

*Private Secretary to President*—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

*Department of State*—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

*Department of Justice*—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

*Treasury Department*—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

*War Department*—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

*Navy Department*—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

*Postoffice Department*—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. B St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. R N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. S Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

### SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Northern | mail opens daily a. | 7 a. m |
| Eastern | " " | 7 " |
| Fayetteville | " " | 7 " |
| Western | " " | 9 p. m |
| Augusta | " " | 9 " |
| Northern | mail closes daily at | 9 a. m |
| Eastern | " " | 9 " |
| Fayetteville | " " | 9 p. m |
| Western | " " | 9 " |
| Augusta | " " | 9 " |

Office open for delivery of mails from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. during the week. Sundays from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

# DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1864.


**WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.**

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter affix a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

### The Late Operations in Georgia.

We are yet without any satisfactory details of the fighting on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. One of the Macon papers says our losses are reported to be very heavy, and there are rumors of the loss of several thousand prisoners, but we have no particulars. The first reports have no doubt greatly exaggerated the disaster and when the facts are known we trust the damage to our army will be much lighter than the most despondent had supposed. The fighting at Jonesboro is said to have been desperate, and no doubt both sides suffered to a considerable extent, but we have the assurance of General Hood that our army is neither demoralised or dispirited.

Of course the fall of Atlanta and the death of General Morgan are events calculated to make our people anxious and thoughtful, but there is no cause for gloomy forebodings or despondency. The Georgia soldiers have fought as bravely in Virginia, and elsewhere, as any in the Confederacy, and it cannot be that their friends and relatives at home will suffer Sherman to continue his march through that State. The fact is he must be driven out of the State or the Confederacy is in great peril, for should we lose control of Georgia as we have of Tennessee the blow would hardly be overcome. But Sherman seems to be pressing forward, and what is to be done must be done quickly, and every man in Georgia and the Confederacy must do his duty. We may talk of the inefficiency of Generals but the real secret of our disaster in Georgia was the want of men. The whole fighting population of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi must take the field or they will be overrun, and that not long first. No use to look to Richmond—the authorities are no doubt doing all they can, but Petersburg and Richmond are threatened by an immense army, and the army of Northern Virginia has to strain every nerve to keep the insolent foe from the gates of the Capitol; and if Georgia and the States beyond would save themselves from devastation and ruin they must raise up an army from their own people and drive the invader back. And they must remember that it is now or never.—Ever since the enemy invaded Tennessee we have been told that their race was nearly run and that soon they would be met and crushed, but instead of driving them back the people of that section have suffered them to penetrate the very heart of Georgia and occupy one of its largest cities Where to and how much further are we to retreat? This invasion not only destroys property but demoralises the people, if we are to judge by the behavior of those between Atlanta and Nashville, and if not checked can end in nothing but subjugation. No use to talk of wearing the Yankees out if we continue to retreat, for the reverse will be the result and they will wear us out. The loss of Atlanta, of itself, don't amount to much we know, but where is it to stop? Are we to hold Macon, Augusta and Savannah? We must fight the enemy some time and at some place, and it seems to us we should have stood a much better chance by compelling him to fight before he reached Atlanta. But that is all past, Atlanta is gone, and it is the future with which we have to do. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee are able to throw a hundred thousand men into the field in thirty days, and they must do it or abandon their dream of independence. Sherman's army must be destroyed or driven back or he will possess and hold Georgia. When the Federals drove our armies out of Tennessee we were told that their occupation would only be temporary and that the flying refugee would be able soon to return to his home, but how has the promise been kept? Instead of reclaiming Tennessee they seem to be loosing Georgia, and unless their career is checked it is easy to foresee the end.

We are not despondent. We have an abiding faith and unflaging confidence in our Generals and the veterans whom they lead, but we fear the masses of the people of the more Southern and Southwestern States are not coming up to their work as they ought. We hear that many of them are hiring their own negroes and making cotton for the Yankees. If they want independence let them fight for it—make no compromise with the enemy but adhere to their own government and help achieve its independence

Further disaster in Georgia will be ruinous to that State if not destructive to the cause itself, and we hope her people will at once put forward their whole strength and drive the enemy from their soil.

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DEATH OF CAPT. THOMAS POOL.—A letter has been received in this city confirming the reported death of Capt. Thos. Pool, of the "Oak City Guards," 14th Regiment. He was killed in an engagement with the enemy at Charlestown, Va., on the 24th of last month. We had no acquaintance with Capt. Pool, but learn that he was a gallant officer and a worthy gentleman.

## WAR NEWS.

### GEORGIA.

We have Macon papers to the 6th, but they give us but little in addition to what we already have. The *Confederacy* of that day says:

The rumors that have for a day or two been floating so thick as gusts at evening have not yet assumed a tangible shape. We get nothing direct from the front and little that it reliable.—From a gentleman who left Jonesboro on Thursday night we have been able to learn something of Thursday's operations around Jonesboro. Our lines on that day were immediately around Jonesboro, and breastworks were thrown up reaching to the railroad at each end of the town on the west side. In the afternoon a courier reported that the enemy was advancing from Morris' Station, where they had arrived the evening before, and were crossing the road to the east side of the town. Our lines were then advanced up the railroad and temporary railworks were constructed a half mile east of the road toward McDonough. About 3 o'clock the enemy came up and commenced shelling furiously our main lines around the town, and at the same time made furious assaults in almost an endless number of lines of battle on the rail works. Our men fought them gallantly and held them back until their ammunition was exhausted. The enemy then succeeded in breaking through our lines and cut off a portion of one brigade, the most of which was captured. The combat lasted from 3 o'clock until night. Our army fell back from the works, but at 9 o'clock at night had re-occupied them. Our loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. The enemy's loss is represented as being terrible The ground was literally strewn with their dead and wounded. Our men fought like tigers, and only retired when the last round of ammunition was exhausted

Of the operations since, we have learned nothing. The rumors we have heard we are not willing to give, because we have not been able to trace them to anything like a reliable source. Of the fate of Atlanta we know nothing, but we hope for the best.

The *Confederate* of the same day says:

The news from the front is intensely interesting When it was positively ascertained that the enemy was reaching out for the purpose of cutting the Macon & Western Railroad at Jonesboro, the corps of Hardee and Lee were dispatched to that point to hold it. On Wednesday an attack was made upon the enemy by our whole force present, which was partially but not wholly successful. Nothing is known as to our losses on that day.

On the following day, Thursday, the enemy assumed the offensive and made many desperate efforts to force our position along the railroad, but is reported to have been repulsed every time.

But at the time we write it is reported generally that the enemy forced our centre, gained the railroad, and that Hardee retreated to Lovejoy Station and Lee retreated towards Atlanta.

A train, it is reported, in endeavoring to come through at the time the fighting was going on was fired into and one or two of the cars struck by cannon shot.

Nothing has been heard direct from Atlanta for three days. We are now cut off both by railroad and telegraphic communication.

We almost know positively that it is not Gen. Hood's intention to surrender Atlanta, even though the enemy permanently occupy the railroad leading this way.

LATER—10 P. M.—Since the above was in type three trains of wounded have arrived from the fight at Jonesboro. They represent the battle to have been one of the most desperate of the war. Hardee is said to have fought Sherman's whole army repulsing every attack. At one time our left became so weak from casualties that it gave way and the enemy poured through but reinforcements coming up they were driven back. The ground in front of our works was literally covered with dead Yankees. At night Hardee drew off and the enemy took possession of Jonesboro and the railroad.

Gen. Hood is reported to have evacuated Atlanta night before last, and to have blown up his ordnance and such other stores as could not be brought off. This report is said to have come by couriers from Atlanta to Gen. Hardee's army yesterday morning. We know not whether it is true or not.

### PETERSBURG.

[From the Express of the 6th.]

On Sunday night last, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, the enemy threw some five or six shells into the city, which did no damage, and attracted but little attention. One or two hours later, the shelling was renewed, and continued for nearly two hours with great severity. They fell thick and fast in various directions, arousing the unoffending women and children in many a household, but fortunately doing no damage to life or limb, which has come to our knowledge. This latter demonstration elicited a response from our guns, and they opened rapidly from Fort Mahone on our right to the Appomattox on our left. The bombardment was terrific, and the cannonading was heard to a great distance in the county. Many citizens could not resist the belief that a general engagement was pending, and quickly enrobing themselves, hurried into the streets to await the result. At one o'clock, however, the sound of the last gun had ceased to reverberate, and all was quiet on the lines, save an occasional discharge of musketry from the opposing pickets.

We are pleased to hear that there were no casualties on our side in the trenches, from this fierce discharge of big guns. We made repeated enquiries yesterday, at various headquarters, and could not hear of any.

Yesterday afternoon early, there were several demonstrations at different points on our extreme right, in the vicinity of the Weldon Railroad, but beyond a little cannonading and musketry firing, we could not learn that it amounted to anything. The enemy evidently has a hankering after the South Side Railroad, but is afraid to venture after the sad experiences to which he has been recently subjected. He is dashing about, and bobbing in and bobbing out, to find the weak places in our lines, but we think this is an undertaking which will require the expenditure of a vast deal of active reconnoitering, and then it may prove a very unprofitable job. Even if we knew our weak points, we would not tell, but we may say, without impropriety, that we would [illegible] or a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff; for in either of these latter cases, our gains would be more likely to be rewarded.

It is not at all improbable, we think, that the next fight with this army may be for the possession of the South Side Railroad. Grant is evidently greatly chagrined that Sherman has gained a little more glory than himself so far. He confidently expected to outstrip all competitors in this campaign, and to think that Sherman has thrown him completely in the shade, is indeed a bitter pill to swallow. He is very jealous of his laurels, and if by any possible means he can save them, he will leave no means untried to do so.

[From the Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 8, 1864.

Heavy musketry, accompanied by occasional discharge of artillery, were heard on our extreme right yesterday morning, and indicated, quite unmistakeably, active operations in that direction. The firing turned out to have been an encounter between Dearing's cavalry and a body of the enemy's cavalry, estimated at fifteen hundred strong, accompanied by four pieces of artillery, provided with rations and forage for three days. Their object was doubtless, a raid in the direction of the Southside railroad. They found however, our boys on the qui vive, and after driving in the pickets, come upon a body of our reserves, who engaged and drove them back pell-mell towards their own lines. In their retreat they threw away canteens, side-arms, sabres, and scattered "their coats" in every direction. Our loss was a few horses we captured a few prisoners. Our lines have been re-established, and all is quiet to-day.

We hold the railroad at Reams's still, but the enemy still have the road on our front just out of this place. Grant's next object (mark my prediction) will be to cut the Southside railroad with his raiders, or, if possible, to make a permanent lodgment upon it as he has upon the Weldon road. In order to accomplish this last result he will have to swing his columns around full six miles. The next fighting here will be for the Southside road.

Last night the Yankee soldiers all along the lines were cheering vociferously. Some say because of McClellan's nomination, whilst others allege that they have received news of the fall of Atlanta.

X.

### MOBILE.

The *Register* of the 31st ult. says:

Report says that a conference of Yankee officers has been called for consultation at New Orleans, as to future movements of the Gulf forces under their command. The question is whether to try to take Mobile, and have another city in their hands to take care of, or to provide for the safety of what they already hold. It does not matter to us Confederates how they decide it. If they conclude to come to Mobile they will soon have "a fire in their rear," and New Orleans will be attacked about the same time they open here. It will be a repetition of Richmond and Washington, Lee, Grant and Jubal Early.

As for Mobile, we are getting so beautifully fixed here, that it would be almost a pity to spoil the fun of an attack.

(From the Lynchburg Virginian of the 6th.)

ANOTHER SURPRISE IN THE VALLEY.

It seems that a portion of our forces in the Valley have met with a serious disaster—the result of either carelessness or incompetency. Our information is derived from a letter from a member of the 60th Va. battalion, who is entirely trustworthy. He writes from Shepherdstown, August the 28th, and says: "Yesterday morning we left Charlestown and marched to this place via Leetown, and about one mile this side of Leetown. The 51st Va. Regiment, Wharton's brigade, was deployed and advanced, whilst the rest of the forces were marching in columns in the road. The Yankees were in ambush and immediately made a flank movement on both sides of the road, cutting off the 51st, while they charged in front at the same time. The regiment was badly cut up, 16 killed, 12 wounded and the remainder captured, except 100. Among the killed are Lt. Col. Wolf and Lt. Akers, Capt. Bowen, thigh broken, Cap't Allison, mortally wounded, since dead. Casualties in other regiments small. Thirteenth Va. Battalion, Cap't S. Adams commanding, horse killed under him; Blankenship, Co. D, killed; Michael, Co. A, mortally and Raine, Co. C, slightly wounded.

The Yanks crossed the river last night at this place while Fitz. Lee crossed yesterday at Kingsport with —— cavalry."

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### OUR ARMY IN THE VALLEY.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

IN BIVOUAC NEAR CHARLESTOWN, VA., August 23d, 1864.

We are now nearly in sight of the spot upon which that arch-fanatic, John Brown, expiated his crime upon the gallows, watching the enemy in his strong position on Maryland Heights.—The whole slope of the hill is white with tents, while the Yankee flag floats defiantly from the works on its summit; it is safe there under the protection of hundred-pounder guns which cannot be charged.

After making a retrograde movement up the Valley to Strasburg on the 14th, entrenching there in that narrow pass formed by the Massanutton on the East, and little North Mountain on the West, inviting the advance of our reinforced enemy, we sallied out on the 17th, and came up with him at Milltown Mills, a short distance from Winchester. The enemy took a strong position on that line of hills on the West side of Winchester, and was attacked just before sun set by Wharton's (Breckenridge's) and Ramseur's division. The fight was quite a spirited one, but of short duration, resulting in the capture of 300 prisoners, and killing about thirteen; our loss was eight killed. The enemy retreated all night, going into camp around Charlestown.

The track of the enemy from Strasburg to Winchester, was a scene of renewed outrages. The few standing barns and granaries were burned, as well as all the stacks of wheat standing in the fields. The same destruction marked his track from Front Royal to Berryville. At Milltown a fine flour mill was destroyed.—These are but indications of the desperation of a barbarous foe, who failing to hold this country by honorable warfare is determined to drive us from it by destroying all of the subsistence here. But the blow only falls heavily upon these down trodden people of the valley; they bear up under it with a heroism and fortitude worthy of emulation.

We left our camp at Bunker Hill at sun rise on the morning of the 21st, Rhodes, Gordon, Ramseur and Breckinridge taking the Charlestown turnpike, and our other corps taking the Winchester grade. About ten o'clock we encountered the enemy near Charlestown and close to his encampment. When our sharpshooters came upon them, their wagons and ambulances were in park, apparently unaware of our proximity. Brisk skirmishing ensued during the entire day between our sharpshooters, supported here and there by a regular line of battle, and a regular line of the enemy. The engagement [illegible] heaviest which this division has done during the valley campaign, enough perhaps at Washington.

This corps has never before fought such a distinguished Generalled army as that over which [illegible] Early presided. They have met in one instance, during the campaign, ventured to give us general battle, and it has required but little more than a Division of our army to achieve the victories in each battle. Devastation to the country, and destruction of transportation and implements of war have marked the retreating enemy from Lynchburg to Salem, and from Strasburg to Charlestown. Their hundred-day men have deserted after every battle, thrown away their arms, and sought refuge in the friendly hills of "West Virginia," until they now stand an army of deserters, crouching under the Heights, waiting for another opportunity to apply the torch to our homes and granaries as soon as we retire.

But we do not make vain boasts when we say we are able to hold this territory, as long as we are not needed elsewhere. We are essentially an army of Occupation and masters of the Shenandoah Valley.

Mosby's late attack upon the Yankee trains in the Page Valley, shows that he is not yet intimidated. Although the Yankees deny in their newspapers that he captured their Major P. M. with a load of greenbacks, yet our Rebel guerrilla is the veritable owner of the pile. Mosby is our left bower.

The enemy retreated from his entrenchments during the night, carrying from the field all of his wounded, which would number about two hundred. The number of dead we have not heard estimated, but graves are numerous. Our loss in wounded was about ninety; and of killed but few—perhaps twenty. The enemy skirmished the next day through Charlestown with his cavalry, and after an orderly and creditable resistance, retreated under cover of the heavy guns of the heights.

This battle was fought almost entirely by the sharpshooter's corps, supported in several places by Col. Kenan's 43d North Carolina, Col. Preble's 44th Ga. and Col. Clarke's 60th N. C., in our front. This corps has done more extra service during this campaign than any other portion of the army, and their cool bravery and efficiency has been the admiration of the several brigades from which they are detailed for this important duty.

The morning of the 24th was one of some excitement in camp. We are in bivouac on the crest of a crescent shaded hill, and in front of us about two miles, is our line of skirmishers in a line parallel to this, on the right and left of the Harper's Ferry road. Between these two lines is a corn-field, *paid for by the Yankees*, and in which our men have been gathering corn a day or so. But this morning about noon, an attack was made upon our sharpshooters in front, with a simultaneous dash of the cavalry down upon our right flank into this field among our men. They were rather keen for the enemy, having observed them as they filed out of a point of woods on the hill beyond, and got a considerable start in the chase. The pursuit was a hot one, the exulted Yankees commanding *"halt! halt! surrender, you d—d rascals!"* but our men have too great a horror of Yankee prisons, and continued their flight, sticking consciously to their loads of corn, while the Yankees beat the air lustily with their sabres, and fired their carbines wildly; but this only stimulated the exertions of our men.—At this opportune moment Col. Nelson's artillery opened from our line with his superb Napoleons, and scattered the bold cavaliers all over the field, from which they afterwards retreated to their line.

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### The Press on the Fall of Atlanta.

The press, generally, seems not discouraged at the fall of Atlanta, and we trust the people will take courage from their tone and, instead of giving way to gloomy thoughts and speculations, betake themselves to a cheerful performance of those duties which the crisis demands. The Richmond papers all look on the fall of Atlanta as but of small consequence, and some of them even express the hope that it may be turned to advantage. The *Examiner* and *Whig* both think that things might have been different had Johnston retained the command, but these speculations amount to but little now—it is too late.—The *Examiner* says:

So much for the third removal of General Johnston. First, he was virtually removed by being deprived of power to direct his lieutenant, Pemberton; and the cost of that gratification to the feelings of Mr. Davis was the army of Vicksburg. Next he was superseded by Bragg; and the annihilation of the second army was destroyed at Missionary Ridge.—Thirdly, after restoring it, he was removed at the very moment when his knowledge, skill and energy was indispensable to the success and even the safety of the campaign; superseded by Hood, a commander of division, notoriously incapable of managing anything larger than a division. The result is disaster at Atlanta, in the very nick of time when such a victory alone could save the party of Lincoln from irretrievable ruin.

General Johnston is thought over cautious, too reticent about his plans; disposed to be mysterious as to approaching events. He was removed because "he did not speak with entire confidence about holding Atlanta." But results prove that if he was cautious in movement, and chary of promises, it was for good reasons. It is evident that in such case, he knew where he was, what material he had in hand and the best use to make of it. Whatever else may be said, it cannot be said, that he ever lost an army or any considerable body of troops, or incurred any disaster or even disadvantage that obscured our prospects for a moment. If any man has been so great a fool as to question either his military capacity, his courage or his earnest patriotism, certainly these events vindicate him. But alas! of what interest is that? Of what importance is that? of what consideration is a single reputation, if the country must be lost to justify it? Who cares now whether Johnson was right or Jeff. Davis was right?

Yet we must think of these things, for these are the causes which produce the effects. It is manifestly absurd to put up and pull down a commander in the field according to the crude views or psyvish fancies of a functionary in Richmond. Such conduct of Government would paralyze the greatest military genius, ruin the oldest army and render success in war absolutely impossible. Now, is it not hard—is it not cruelly hard—that the struggle of eight millions, who sacrifice their money, sacrifice their lives, who groan in the excess of exertion, who wrench every muscle till the blood starts with the sweat—should come to naught—should end in the ruin of us all—that the [illegible] and [illegible], the pitiful personal [illegible] [illegible] heartless which this division has done during the valley campaign, enough perhaps at Washington.

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### Quite enough.

Quite enough. Had we have had doubts before we are satisfied now that the Governor will be a candidate for the Senatorship, when the time comes to elect; and he and his friends will urge his claims and we doubt receive his election.—This is not canvassing to other aspirants, we know, but the truth may as well be told. We may as well state in this connection, for the benefit of our neighbor, that we heard that the Governor was, or would be, a candidate, as coming from one of his intimate personal and political friends, who, it is confidently asserted, will also be a contestant for the place. We must confess that we are careless as to the number of candidates and indifferent as to who may receive the mantle.

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### South Carolina.

Gov. Bonham calls upon all the citizens of South Carolina, able to bear arms, to enroll themselves at once for the purpose of assisting to retrieve the disaster at Atlanta. He concludes his appeal as follows:

Citizens of South Carolina! You entered this contest resolved to live free or perish. Your brothers, sons and fathers of the army and State reserves are already in the field. Please yourselves by their sides, and make good your determination that no foul minion of the despot Lincoln should ever place, with impunity, his unhallowed foot-print on the soil of your State. Make them rue the day they attempted to pollute you from your heritage and give it to others. The ray of hope which some sanguine persons espoused they saw in the Chicago Convention has gone out in darkness. Be not deluded. There is no prospect of peace from that quarter. Peace is to be obtained alone, under the blessing of God through your fortitude, your manliness and your own strong arms.

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CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of the 5th says:

A cessation of hostilities in this harbor took place during Saturday forenoon, in order to allow communication, by flag of truce, between the hostile forces.

About nine o'clock the steamer *Celt* proceeded down the harbor and met the Yankee steamer *Wyandotte*. Col. Jno. F. Lay, who represented Gen. Jones' headquarters on the occasion, then delivered over some forty Yankee Surgeons and Chaplains. There was no exchange of prisoners, nor was any definite understanding arrived at looking to a future exchange. At 1 30 p. m., the *Celt* returned and hostilities were soon after resumed.

The report of the firing since Saturday morning is as follows: Battery Gregg has fired 137 shot at Fort Sumter, and 54 at the city; Battery Wagner has fired 41 shots at James Island.

The Port Royal paper of the 1st announces the arrival of the steamer *Crescent*, from Fort Delaware, with over six hundred Confederate prisoners, many of high rank. On her voyage the *Crescent* ran ashore off Cape Romain, narrowly escaping total wreck. Three or four prisoners escaped.

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26th REGIMENT N C TROOPS.—The following is a list of casualties that occurred in the 26th while acting as skirmishers near Charlestown Va., on the 21st of August:

Company A—Killed—Private John Pennington.

Company B—Killed—Private Amos Williams.

Company C—Wounded—Private Jos McDowell, in both feet.

Company D—Killed—Corp'l J Forsyth and Private Elijah Wilkins.

Company E—Killed—Serg't G. B. Newkirk.—Wounded—J J Bleak, in right arm, severe; J W Cavenough, in leg, severe; D W Turner, in head dangerously.

Company F—Wounded—W G Walston, in knee dangerously; Lem Warren, in hand.

Company G—Wounded—Serg't J N Fuller, in leg; Privates, J H Frazier in head; D Y Hunt, in shoulder M W H Bently, both thighs.

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FUEL.—If some arrangement be not made, by those of our citizens who have the means and ability, to procure wood for the use of the poor during the coming winter, there will be much suffering. We know that charity and christian benevolence is severely taxed in these trying times, but we must all divide with those who are in need. We hope some steps will be taken to procure wood at once.

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July 25-6tw3w